

The Inexpressible Joy

of being able to eat without any annoying distress must have its beginning in a strong, active stomach.

If you suffer from poor appetite, heartburn, cramps, biliousness, constipation or malaria, JUST TRY

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

63 YEARS A FAMILY MEDICINE

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmor's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. Sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmor & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Tut's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

MALARIAL REGIONS, will find Tut's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Mean Suggestion.
"Miss Gladys has such polio."
"Do you mean in her manners or her face enamel?"

Adruco Barbed Wire Liniment—leaves no scar. For cuts and sores on man or beast. Saves stock. Buy it, always good. At druggists—Adv.

The Cynical Inventor.
A young inventor exhibited a ring to a jeweler.
"A new type of engagement ring," he said, "that I'm going to patent. It will make me a fortune."
"Humph," said the jeweler, "What is there patented about this?"
"It's adjustable," said the inventor.

Taxicab Driver Senses Danger.
A London taxicab driver, rejected for the army on account of defective eyesight, was re-examined recently, the London Globe says.

"How do you manage to drive your cab at night?" the officer asked.
"It's like this," he replied. "If we hear a smash we know we have hit something, and if we don't we know it's all right."

He was remanded to Scotland Yard for further examination.

Child Legic.
Freddie wanted his pie first, and being the youngest of a family of five he got it. "You eat backwards," was his mother's comment as she placed it before him.

The young philosopher fell into a brown study, from which he was only aroused by the sight of more pie, now brought in for the elders.
"Mother," he said, "what's backwards? If I put my shoe on wrong, is that backwards?"

"If I sit this way"—and he deliberately turned his back to the table—"is that backwards?"
"Yes."
"Well, I wasn't sitting like that when I ate my pie."

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former users of tea and coffee have learned that there is a pure food beverage made from wheat, which has a delightful flavor.

It never exacts of its users the tribute of sleeplessness, heart-flutter, headache and other ills often caused by the drug, caffeine, in coffee and tea.

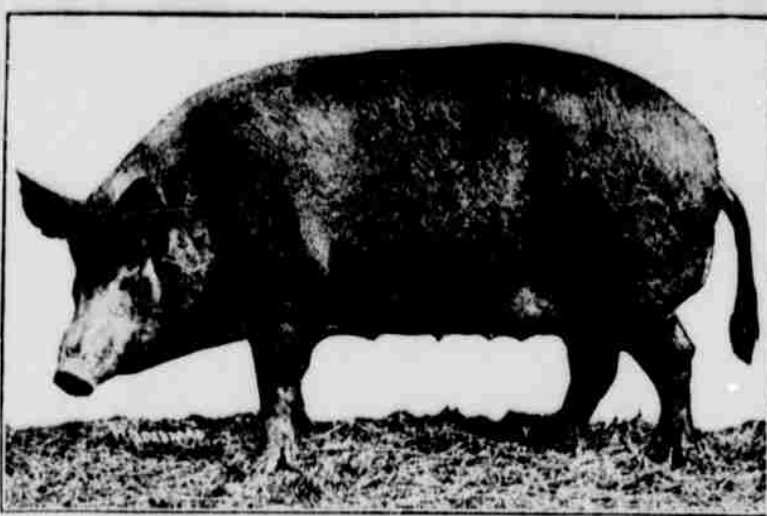
Instant Postum

suggests the snappy flavor of mild java coffee, but is absolutely free from caffeine or any harmful ingredient. Instant Postum is in condensed, soluble form, and wonderfully convenient for the home—for the picnic—for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interferes with comfort or success, as it does for many users, try a shift to Postum.

"There's a Reason"

REDUCING COST OF PORK PRODUCTION



Champion Tamworth Sow—Bacon Type.

(By W. M. KELLEY)
With the present high prices of corn and other grain foods, it is essential that we exercise strict economy in feeding the growing pigs, and also in maintaining the breeding herd during the time they are not in actual service.

A well-planned system of grass and forage crops will greatly reduce the cost of producing a pound of pork, as well as maintaining the breeding herd. The size of pastures, and the kind of forage and grass crops depend largely upon the location of the grower and the number of animals in the herd.

We prefer to have more acres of hog pasture than are needed to supply the herd with succulent food, so that we can plow under what is not eaten,



Purebred Sow and Thrifty Litter.

together with the droppings from the hogs, thus improving the pasture land for future crops of grain and grass.

In this way it is possible to improve the fertility of a number of acres, and at the same time we are utilizing the land for pasture purposes. The pastures and yards should be planned so that you are not dependent upon any one crop at any time during the season, or you will have an abundance at certain times, and no green food at other times.

Among the pasture and forage crops that are best adapted to hog pasture, are rye, clover, alfalfa, field-peas, cowpeas, sweet corn, oats, millet, and rape. They may be sown at various

times during the growing season, so that some of them will be available at all times when the weather is favorable for the animals to be outside.

The hog growers should look to the legumes and investigate their high feeding value. They are highly nitrogenous food and may be grown with great benefit to the land at a low cost.

When a green forage crop is pastured with pigs, it is often necessary to plow under a large portion of the green forage, which, together with the droppings of the pigs while they are running on the field and being fed supplementary grain foods, greatly improves the land, increasing its humus content and adding large amounts of nitrogen to the soil beside freeing it from noxious weeds. It is an economical method of building up a run-down field.

A number of writers have advocated feeding the pigs nothing but grass and forage crops, but my experience, both in the alfalfa region and here in the East, will not bear out these claims for forage.

We find that in order to secure fairly good gains we must feed a little grain food at all times. Forage will make a great saving, and the best possible growth and thrift are secured when wheat middlings, corn or other grain foods are fed in connection with such grass and forage crops as alfalfa, blue grass, clover and cowpeas, and the pigs will reach the highest development they are capable of making.

It is claimed by the leading pork producers that a well-managed system of forage crops will reduce the cost of producing pork from 30 to 40 per cent.

In planning a system of forage crops and pastures, we must be governed by the number of pigs, their size, and quality of the land that is used for growing these crops.

In my own experience I have found no better method of improving the soil than to raise hogs, and practice a system of growing green forage crops and feeding them a reasonable amount of grain food in connection with the pasture and forage crops.

To secure the best growth and development the hogs must have some grain food in connection with their pasture and forage crops or there will be a tendency to promote an abnormal development of their stomach and intestines.

GIVE HENS PLENTY OF NESTS

They Should Be Conveniently Located Where Fowls Can Use Them—Cleanliness Is Urged.

A soiled or washed egg decays much sooner than one which never has been dirty and for that reason the chicken houses and yards should be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, points out Ross M. Sherwood of the Kansas state agricultural college.

"One nest should be provided for every five or six hens," says Sherwood. "This is important because when only a few hens have to lay in a nest there will be fewer dirty eggs. The location of the nests is important. They should be where the hens will use them and in places where the eggs may be gathered conveniently. When the nests contain plenty of nesting material there are fewer broken and dirty eggs produced."

INCREASE PROFITS ON COTTON

Plant Grazing Crops, Raise Hogs, Cattle and Sheep—Nation's Meat Bill Is Enormous.

Try to raise more pounds of meat than ever before. The nation's meat bill is enormous; many farmers' bacon bill is more than it should be. Plant grazing crops, raise hogs, calves and lambs. This is one way to get the better profits on the cotton you raise. Where meat is bought somebody else gets the farmer's cotton profit.

Cultivation of Corn.

The first cultivation of corn is the most important one. Go fairly deep at this time and get all the weeds you can close to the hills. The six-shovel cultivator is the favorite tool for this time through.

Work for Strong Litter.

If the breeding is right a feeder can do a lot in bringing a strong litter of pigs.

CATCH THE CHICKEN SNAKES

Unique Method Employed by Texas Poultry Breeders—Eggs Make Most Effective Trap.

In some localities poultry breeders are greatly annoyed by snakes stealing the small chickens and eggs. Here is the method in Texas to catch these culprits:

Simply shut up the coop all but one door. Before this door stand a board with a hole bored through it. Place an egg on each side of the board on the floor.
His snakeship will swallow the outside egg, stick his head through the hole in the board and swallow egg No. 2, when he will be able to move only so far as the eggs' situation will permit.

USING CLOVER IN ROTATION

Increase in Yield Resulting From Plowing Under This Legume at Least 50 Per Cent. At the North Carolina experiment

station it has been found, on poor land, using crimson clover in the rotation with corn and cotton, that the increase in yields resulting from plowing under this legume has been at least 50 per cent within four or five years.

Don't Plow Wet Soil.
You have heard folks say that if they don't plow their land when it is wet, they will never plow it. All right; better not. No surer way to spoil and make yourself trouble than to plow it when it's under water or when the water runs in the furrow.

Most Valuable Feed.
It is positively proved that ensilage is a most valuable food material, when properly fed, for all of our domestic animals.

Value of Farm Garden.
A good farm garden will afford a wholesome supply of food all the year round.

FARMER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Demand for Canadian Cattle After the War.

The opportunities that Western Canada offers to the farmer have time and again been placed before the public through these columns. The cheap price at which the very best lands can be purchased, and the advantage that is to be had in securing one of the free homesteads of 160 acres has appealed to a great many, and they have embraced them. Many, in fact most of those who have done so are today giving testimony to the good fortune and the timely forethought that led them to go to Western Canada, and embark in an era of farming that has placed them away beyond the pinch of want and given them reason to look into the future with a hopefulness that they had not had the courage in the past to forecast.

Not only have they been able to secure good lands at low prices and on easy terms but if they desire they have been able to add to this 160 acres of land free, on conditions that are easy. A resident in the Lloydminster district in Saskatchewan who had been farming in the States for some time, took up a homestead in 1910, and commenced breaking with 4 oxen. Two years ago he bought an adjoining quarter section and now has over 100 acres under cultivation. He says, "As my circumstances improved, I sold the oxen and now have six head of horses, twelve head of cattle, and have always a bunch of hogs on hand."

"On an average I have had yields of 25 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels of barley to the acre, and last season from a field of 28½ acres, I threshed 1,040 bushels of wheat. I have made a success of mixed farming and would have no hesitation in advising all who contemplate making a new home to come to this district. I sell cream to the Government Creamery here, and find at all times a good market for live stock and other produce."

This is but a modest statement of what a modest man can do in Western Canada, and could be repeated of hundreds of others.

Scores of cases could be recited where much more has been accomplished, and it is believed that with moderate investment at the present time, the cattle industry of Western Canada will pay large interest.

The Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, in a recent address, ventured the prediction that the Saskatchewan farmer who developed his land along the lines of general stock breeding would make much more money and find a far bigger return for his efforts in ten years' time than the man who devoted his energies purely and primarily to grain raising. This was the coming golden age of opportunity for the stockman and it was up to the Saskatchewan man to get in on the ground floor and prepare himself for the coming demand.

The close of the war would undoubtedly see a great demand for live stock in Europe and it was only reasonable to suppose that this demand would have to be filled almost wholly by American stockmen, both in Canada and the United States. Europe was slowly draining its rural districts not only of its beef and dairy animals but was also using the finer breeding animals and the end of the war would see a condition of affairs which would render necessary almost the repopulation of the domestic animal kingdom in that continent.

The opportunity of Western Canadian stockmen, therefore, lay in being prepared for this demand when it arose. In view of these facts which must be patent to every student of economic conditions as related to the stock industry, he hoped to see within the next three years the stock raising industry in Saskatchewan given an immense impetus forward, which would put it in the forefront of the producing provinces of the Dominion.—Advertisement.

It isn't because he wears his hair short that woman wishes she were a man.

For galls use Hanford's Balsam.

Unless a man is worthless the chances are that he will never become an expert whittler.

YOU MAY LOOK YOUNG

By Keeping Your Complexion Young With Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These super-creamy emollients do much to keep the skin clear, fresh and youthful, as well as to keep the hair in a live, healthy condition and the hands soft and white.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

He laughs best who has the laugh on the other fellow.

Wounds on man or beast should be healed by Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

It doesn't take a smart baby long to outgrow its smartness.



MATERIALS FOR FARM ROADS

Should Be Located With Reference to Efficiency of Farm Plant—Good Drainage Needed.

The private roads on the farm differ in general from the public roads only in the amount and kind of traffic which they carry. The fundamental principles involved in their construction and maintenance are the same. But, as the farm road is called on to bear far less traffic, the ordinary methods of construction and maintenance are so modified and the use of materials so adapted as to meet the special requirements and reduce the cost. To build the farm roads in the same manner as public thoroughfares, which carry much greater traffic, in general would be a useless waste of money.



Gravel Road on English Farm.

The first consideration is the location of the roads and paths about the farm. The roads and paths are a part of the permanent farm plant. Consequently they should be so located as to best serve the purpose for which they are intended, should fit in with the general scheme of the farm, and at the same time should avoid as much as possible places which would require difficult and expensive construction or maintenance. The main consideration, however, must be to secure the highest degree of efficiency from the farm plant as a whole.

The earth road is the most common type of farm road and will probably so remain. When properly crowned, drained and maintained with the split-log drag or other similar device, the earth road, on all but a few exceptional soils or in a few places immediately around the farm lots and buildings, can be made to answer the requirements fairly well. A little grading will in general give the earth road a crown sloping from the center to ward the side ditches at a rate of about one inch to the foot, and side ditches of sufficient size to carry away the storm water can usually be constructed without difficulty. If the ground is springy the side ditches may be made deeper, or the ground water may be carried away by tile drains.

The fundamental requirement of an earth road is always good drainage. This involves, first, the removal of the water which reaches the surface of the road from precipitation or otherwise; and second, in certain places the removal of any ground water which reaches the road from underground seepage. Surface drainage is accomplished by securing a reasonably firm crowned roadway and providing ditches of sufficient size and with ample grade and frequent outlets. Sub-drainage to remove the water from beneath the road surface or to prevent its passage into the roadbed is usually accomplished most effectively by so-called blind drains or by means of properly located tile drains.

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REPAIR BAD SPOTS IN ROADS

Mudholes Should Be First Drained and Soft Dirt Removed—Don't Be Afraid of Dragging.

Don't try to fill a mudhole without first draining out the water and removing the soft mud. Don't try to fill it with large stones, because if this is done there will soon be two mudholes instead of one. Don't try to fill a mudhole with rods or similar material which absorb water readily.

On an earth or gravel road ruts are best treated with the drag. Don't be afraid of dragging too often during a rainy spell. If a thin coat of sand or gravel be spread over the road surface when it has been softened by rain and then worked in by traffic and a liberal use of the drag, a poor earth road can be much improved and made to carry a surprisingly heavy traffic for a short time.

Keep to the crown of the road. If everybody does that, and keeps just out of the rut, there cannot be any ruts. Let the water have a chance to run off. It cannot if you rut the sides.

Reasonable Proposition.
A good road between every farm and market is a reasonable and worthwhile proposition.

Look for Bad Spots.
If you must haul over ten miles of good road, and one-half mile of bad road, you must load for the bad.

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:—

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it will be confidential.

DO YOU HAVE SICK HEADACHE

Who of us does not suffer at times from this awful pain? All are subject to it—a disordered stomach, inactive liver, constipation are causes. But headaches are mere warnings of something more serious. Heed the warning, take

Dr. THACHER'S Liver and Blood Syrup

and head off the more serious ailments. This preparation positively relieves all perils of constipation and its kindred disorders, and restores the system to its normal condition—gently but thoroughly.

Get a bottle today. Two sizes, 50c and \$1. All dealers.

The Net Result.
"Did you raise anything on your promise to pay?"
"Oh, yes; I raised a smile."

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Placed anywhere, Daisley Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Fast, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Kills all house flies, stable flies, and all other annoying and dangerous insects. Daisley Fly Killer is sold by all druggists, grocers, and fruit stores. Ask for Daisley Fly Killer. Sold by mail, 10c per bottle. Send for free literature. HANCOCK BROTHERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Awnings, Hay Covers, Cotton Pick Sacks, Rubber Footwear, Baseball, Sporting Goods, Tennis, Rain Coats, Slickers and Leggings. Write for Money Saving Catalogue. **TUCKER DUCK & RUBBER CO.** FT. SMITH, U. S. A.

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SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

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Made to order for any make of car. If your old battery is unresponsive, re-charge it to us and we will give you a price on putting it in first-class condition, or allow you \$1 to \$3 on a new one. **Pratt Co., 427 W. Main, Oklahoma City, Okla.**
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